

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
DESIGNERS IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
AND HONGKONG GRANITE,
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

Designs and Prices on application,
Office, 21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

We invite attention to our Stocks of

CONFECTIONERY

AND

SEASONABLE GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER

TEA SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAGERS, FRUIT JELLIES, and a

large selection of **PURE CONFECTIONERY**

from the leading Manufacturers

CADBURY'S SPECIAL

CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME,

GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in

great variety.

TOM SMITH'S

CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush,

representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of **ENGLISH**

JAPANESE NEW YEAR CARDS, of

handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all

tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1893.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns

should be addressed to "The Editor."

Correspondents are requested to forward their names

and address with communications addressed to the

Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good

faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one

side of the paper only.

No anonymous or signed communications that have

appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should

be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication

after that time the supply is limited. Only supplied

by post.

Telegraphic Address Press.

P. O. Box 50. Telephone No. 12.

REPLY.

At The Kowloon, Magazine Gap, on the 27th Decem-

ber, the wife of R. P. Dwyer, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 30TH, 1893.

It is thoroughly characteristic of the Chinese

Government that while they are con-

cluding negotiations with one Power for

settlement of a claim arising from an out-

rage on and murder of some of its subjects,

they should permit a fresh agitation to break

out in another part of the Empire with

similar objects. According to news re-

ceived by one of the Shanghai papers,

anonymous and inflammatory placards have

been posted in the town and vicinity of

Yin, within the jurisdiction of the Tzu-tai

of Chinkiang. The productions indicate by

their style that they are the work of literary

graduates. They set forth that China has

all the needs, and that the missionaries are

teaching no new doctrines to the people.

They are therefore not wanted, and patriots

are exhorted to collect on some day and

kill and destroy the intruders. "Weapons

and fire," urges the author of this incendiary

appeal to the passions of his countrymen,

are the best for the purposes in view,"

but to see that no one misinterprets the

large dimensions of the placards, that the

indignation is confined to one nationality at a

time. Missionaries after all are very plenti-

ful, and China can afford to pay \$25,000

per head for a few of them, if by so doing

she can at length convince the world that

they are not wanted in the Central King-

dom. The process may be costly and it may

prove unpleasant to the missionaries, but

these are considerations that will not weigh

much at Peking and certainly do not seem

to greatly excite the Western Governments

concerned. Anyhow the crusade against

the missionaries in China seems to go on

without check; and is certain, we believe,

to grow in intensity and boldness as

the indifference and apathy of the Treaty

Powers become more fully realised at

Peking. As the Taung-tai Yamen finds that

refuge after refuge following injury after

injury are tamely submitted to by the great

European Powers they will grow less yield-

ing and more aggressive. Wrapped up in

mutual jealousy and absorbed in question-

ing nearer home, the Governments of Eng-

land, France, Germany, and Russia are blind

to the growing audacity of China, and will

limit all action at Peking to protests, which

elicit no response, or threats, which are

treated with disdain. Of the danger of

threatening Orientals without carrying the

threats into effect they take no heed, and

little by little their influence with China is

fading into an inappreciable quantity. The

ill effects of this lamentable policy adopted

by the Treaty Powers is only just begin-

ning to bear its harvest of disaster to

foreign interests. The murders of mission-

aries is but one of its incidents; this may

some day develop into the extermination of

a whole community in one of the smaller

Treaty Ports. With the ultimate develop-

ment to be expected from this policy we are

not, however, now so much concerned as its

more immediate consequences. Those may

briefly be stated as follows—(1.) General

insecurity as to life and property in the case

of missionaries. (2.) The multiplication of

breaches of treaty stipulations. (3.) Im-

possibility of obtaining satisfaction for such

breaches of treaty stipulations. (4.) Resump-

tion by China of the high-handed treatment of

foreigners which prevailed before the first Opium

War. We need not be drifting towards

another war, and it is difficult to see how

it can be averted. For the present, no

doubt, the same causes which produce the

divisions among the Foreign Representatives

at Peking may retard this result, but it is

sure to come eventually, when Chinese in-

fluence has been added to outrage in an un-

bearable degree. By this time, too, all the

Treaty Powers will have been so exasperated

that China will receive no sympathy from

any Power, and her position will be un-

dermined. If the present Chinese Minister to Great

Britain could make his influence felt, prob-

ably a more conciliatory policy would be adopted.

But it would seem as though the doctrine

paid of late years to Chinese and pro-

posed for the national vanity that the

Government have become fairly intoxicated,

and are ready to tempt fate in a way they

would not have dreamed of a quarter of a

century ago.

H.M.S. Archer leaves tomorrow for Singa-

pore.

H.M.S. Edgar's arrival yesterday from an

even.

The Empress of China arrived at Nagasaki at

8.30 a.m. yesterday, and left again at 1 p.m. for

Hongkong via Shanghai.

The Franco Municipal Committee have

resolved to give their European employees an

increase of compensation and have adopted the

Chinese Government Exchange Compensation Rules

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS.")

London, 27th December.

AUSTRALIA INVITES ROTA L

VISITORS.

The Australian Premier has decided to send

a united invitation to the Duke and Duchess of

York to visit the Colonies in 1894.

London, 28th December.

BAD NEWS FROM MASHKAND.

The news from the Caucasus is very bad.

The British Consul at Tiflis and party

were killed by the Kurds.

MORE FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

The bombardment of Rio de Janeiro has been

vigorously renewed. Several of the inhabitants

have been killed in the street.

PRINCESS TOTO AT THE

CITY HALL.

The second performance of Gilbert and

Sullivan's "Princess Toto" was given at the

City Hall on Thursday evening.

On the opening night the

house was well-filled with a fashionable and

appreciative audience. The production was

highly successful in every respect.

The performance having gained that stage

confidence which is necessary to vigorous and

characteristic acting, some little defects in

the acting of the principal parts were

noticed, but the production was a great suc-

cess, and the audience was less than usual.

The opera is now a very popular

and successful production, and is well

received at all our theatres. From the

first night the production was a great suc-

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incidental deaths were with provoking in-

terest, and there was an originality in the

discovery of the plot which is not lacking

in the plot of the play. The plot is a

very original one, and the plot is a

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THE WEATHER.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
FOR DECEMBER, 1893.

Station	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	State	Remarks
Hongkong	30.12	61	SW	B	
Canton	30.13	60	SW	B	
Shanghai	30.14	59	SW	B	
Amoy	30.15	58	SW	B	
Swatow	30.16	57	SW	B	
Keelung	30.17	56	SW	B	
Yokohama	30.18	55	SW	B	
Manila	30.19	54	SW	B	
Cebu	30.20	53	SW	B	
London	30.21	52	SW	B	

THE JAPAN WATCH CO., LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN HONGKONG AS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES:
\$5 per Share on Application;
\$10 per Share on Allotment;
\$10 per Share on or about 31st January, 1894.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD WHITALL,
J. D. HANSBURY,
HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD,
P. H. WHEELER.

LEGAL ADVISER:
HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LEGAL ADVISER:
HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.

OFFICES:
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.

THE object of the Company is to form and maintain a Factory in Yokohama for the Manufacture of Watches of all kinds and descriptions.

For this purpose it is proposed to purchase a site within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Yokohama and thereon erect the Factory.

The founders of the Company are possessed of a plant of machinery complete in every particular of the newest design and the finest workmanship and adapted for the making of all implements used in the watch trade, as well as the making of watches. It is well known that the making of watches is a complete revolution in the watch trade, and it is confidently expected that by availing itself of the comparatively cheap labour of this country this Company will be able to supply the trade in all parts of the world with an article which for excellence of workmanship and cheapness of price will defy competition.

Mr. P. H. Wheeler, the Superintendent of the Company, has been for many years engaged in developing watch making machinery, and the testimonials from his former employers testify to his business ability, skill, and integrity. The machinery of which the founders are possessed has been perfected under his superintendence, and a considerable part thereof is in his possession.

Besides the machinery the founders are possessed of ten thousand watches in various stages of completion, which are the outcome of the said machinery, and material on hand sufficient to turn out about twenty-five thousand more. It will thus be seen that it is not an untried plant which the founders have acquired, but one which has already given proof of its excellence. It was only the advantage of obtaining a cheaper labour market that can be found in the United States that has induced them to work the business in Japan.

It is an established fact that the principal factories in the United States in seven years have paid 300 per cent. dividend on a capital of Six Million Dollars; and that was done on a wage basis of \$1.50 (gold) per operative; the factories employing six thousand hands. If the difference in the rate of labour in this country is taken into consideration the operations of the Company will be assured to realize to the full the expectations of the founders. The profits of watch making are based entirely on the price of labour.

It is not in the labour market only that an advantage will be obtained. Coal and other materials can be purchased in this country at a lower rate than in the United States. And besides these advantages, which are great there is one of still greater importance, the knowledge to be obtained of the requirements of the local trade, of the trade for China, and that of "The Straits" and India. The Company will be capable of supplying a watch of the best workmanship to the population of these large and important countries at a price far below any watch of like character that has ever been offered to those markets.

Taking into consideration these advantages the founders confidently expect to pay a dividend of at least 10 per cent. per annum on the first two years' work and thereafter dividends at a much higher rate.

The Company has been registered in Hongkong as a Limited Company.

The founders take and acquire 30,000 shares of the stock of the Company in payment for the machinery, plant, and stock and their labour and experience in preparing and procuring the machinery and stock.

The thousand shares of twenty-five yen are to be paid for subscription.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Company, No. 10, Bank, Yokohama, and at the Office of the Company's Brokers, Hongkong, Messrs. C. G. ANDERSON & CO., who are application forms for shares can be obtained, as well as all further information.

Application for shares should be made to the amount of the deposit should be paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama, Japan.

16th October, 1893.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,000,000.

BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
NO. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

AGENTS:
PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST:
allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on an application to the Bank.

CHARTREY INCHBALD, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1893.

THE MERICAN BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED ... \$1,125,000.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily Balance.

For 12 months ... 3 1/2 per cent.
For 6 months ... 3 per cent.
For 3 months ... 2 1/2 per cent.

JOHN THURBURN, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1893.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED ... \$1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
CHOW TING SHANG, Esq., Chairman.
D. G. LITTLE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

CHIEF MANAGER:
GEO. W. F. PLATFAIR.

BRANCHES:
LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND AMOY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,000,000.

INTEREST for 12 Months Fixed ... 5 per cent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. HOFFMAN, Esq., Chairman.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WARD, Esq.

MANAGER:
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK, INCORPORATED, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1893.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS, MANILA.

TOBACCO GROWERS AND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CIGAR CIGARETTES, AND CUT TOBACCO.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Capital ... \$2,000,000.

Awarded in 1881 Exhibitions sundry Gold Medals, First Prizes, Diplomas of Honour, and First Order Merit.

Old Medal of Paris, 1889.

All orders should be addressed to the Sole Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. ARNOLD, KARRER & Co.

Steamers of the Company Transatlantic to Barcelona to Manila and vice versa will call at London every 22 days and will receive cargo and passengers there.

The Company has been registered in Hongkong as a Limited Company.

The founders take and acquire 30,000 shares of the stock of the Company in payment for the machinery, plant, and stock and their labour and experience in preparing and procuring the machinery and stock.

The thousand shares of twenty-five yen are to be paid for subscription.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Company, No. 10, Bank, Yokohama, and at the Office of the Company's Brokers, Hongkong, Messrs. C. G. ANDERSON & CO., who are application forms for shares can be obtained, as well as all further information.

Application for shares should be made to the amount of the deposit should be paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama, Japan.

16th October, 1893.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer Wiganing left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 23rd, and may be expected on the 29th inst.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer Thetis, with the English mail of the 1st December, left Singapore on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 2nd inst. This packet brings copies of letters despatched from Hongkong on the 25th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer Express of China, with the Canadian mail, left Nagasaki at 1 p.m. on the 20th inst. in Shanghai.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer Peru, with the American mail, left San Francisco on the 30th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer Oceanic, with the Australian mail, left San Francisco via Honolulu and Yokohama on the 22nd inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The P. & O. steamer Bombay left Singapore at 7 a.m. on the 23rd, and may be expected at 7 a.m. on the 30th inst.

The N. G. 1. steamer Sava left Singapore on the 22nd, and may be expected on the 30th inst.

The D. D. R. steamer Irenia left Singapore on the 27th inst., and may be expected on the 3rd January.

The P. & O. steamer Taurus left Bombay on the 18th inst.

The China Mutual steamer Keppin passed the Canal on the 10th inst.

The Northern Pacific steamer Victoria left Victoria, B.C., on the 15th inst.

The P. & O. steamer Canton left London on the 2nd inst.

The P. & O. steamer Formosa left London on the 16th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.
The Postal Guide for 1893, revised to date will be for sale at the General Post Office, London, at 1s. 6d. per copy.

The authorized List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the only published twice each day in our Extra, which is corrected to a much later hour than that given before.

For Shanghai—Per Taitung, to-day, the 30th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

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For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 7.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 9.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 11.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 1.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 3.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 5.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 7.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

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For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 11.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 1.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 3.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 5.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 7.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day, the 30th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Ningpo, to-day,